## DJ-190

# Service Manual

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### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Frequency Coverage TX RX

DJ-190T (u.s. Amateur version) 144.000 ~ 147.995MHz 135.000 ~ 173.995MHz DJ-190E (European Amateur version) 144.000 ~ 145.995MHz 144.000 ~ 145.995MHz DJ-190TA1 (commercial version VHFL) 135.000 ~ 155.000MHz 135.000 ~ 173.995MHz DJ-190TA2 (commercial version VHFH) 150.000 ~ 173.995MHz 135.000 ~ 173.995MHz

Channel Step: 5, 10, 12.5, 15, 20, 25, 30kHzsteps

Memory Channels: 40 Channels

Antenna Impedance: 50ohm unbalanced

Frequency Stability: +/-5 ppm

Microphone Input Impedance: 2kohm nominal.

Signal Type: F3E (FM)
Offset Range:  $0 \sim 99.995 \text{MHz}$ Deviation: 15 kHz max.

TX Output (supply voltage):  $1.5W (4.8V) / 3.5W (7.2V) / 5W (9.6 \sim 13.8V)$ 

RX Sensitivity: 12dB SINAD better than - 16dBu

RX Selectivity: -6dB/ +/- 12kHz

I.F.: (1st) 21.25MHz / (2nd) 450kHz Power Supply Requirements: 4.8 ~ 13.8V DC (4.8V DC standard)

Current Consumption Transmitting: Approx. 1.2 Amp. in High Power

at 13.8V DC: Setting

Receiving: Squelched Approx. 24mA (BS on)

Operating Temperature:  $-10 \sim +60 \text{ °C}$ ,  $14 \sim 140 \text{ °F}$ Dimensions:  $57(\text{W}) \times 151(\text{H}) \times 27(\text{D}) \text{ mm}$ 

(with EBP-37N without projections)  $2 \frac{1}{4}(W) \times 6(H) \times 1 \frac{1}{16}(D)$  inches

Weight: Approx. 300g

Subaudible Tones (CTCSS): Encoder installed (50 tones)

### CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1) Receiver System

The receiver system is a double superheterodyne system with a 21.7 MHz first IF and a450 kHz second IF.

1. Front End

The received signal at any frequency in the 130.00- to 173.995-MHz range is passed through the low-pass filter (L102, L103, L104, C113, C107, C116, and C114) and tuning circuit (L112 and D107), and amplified by the RF amplifier (Q107). The signal from Q107 is then passed through the tuning circuit (L109, L110, L111, and varicapsi D104, D105 and D106) and converted into 21.7 MHz by the mixer (Q106). The tuning circuit, which consists of L112, L109, varicaps D107 and D104, L1110 L111, varicaps D105 and D106, is controlled by the tracking voltage from the CPU so that it is optimized for the reception frequency. The local signal from the VCO is passed through the buffer (Q108), and supplied to the source of the mixer (Q106). The radio uses the lower side of the superheterodyne system.

2. IF Circuit

The mixer mixes the received signal with the local signal to obtain the sum of and difference between them. The crystal filter (XF101, XF102) selects 21.7 MHz frequency from the results and eliminates the signals of the unwanted frequencies. The first IF amplifier (Q105) then amplifies the signal of the selected frequency.

3. Demodulator Circuit

After the signal is amplified by the first IF amplifier (Q105), it is input to pin 16 of the demodulator IC (IC104). The second local signal of 21.25 MHz (shared with PLL IC reference oscillation), which is oscillated by the internal oscillation circuit in IC102 and crystal (X101), is input through pin 1 of IC104. Then, these two signals are mixed by the internal mixer in IC104 and the result is converted into the second IF signal with a frequency of 450 kHz. The second IF signal is output from pin 3 of IC104to the ceramic filter (FL101), where the unwanted frequency band of that signal is eliminated, and the resulting signal is sent back to the IC104 through pins 5 and 7.

The second IF signal input via pin 7 is demodulated by the internal limiter amplifier and quadrature detection circuit in IC104, and output as an audio signal through pin 9.

4. Audio Circuit

The audio signal from pin 9 of IC104 is compensated to the audio frequency characteristics in the de-emphasis circuit (R162, R161, C172, C173) and amplified by the AF amplifier (Q109). The signal is then input to pin 2 of the electronic volume (IC103) for volume adjustment, and output from pin 1. The adjusted signal is sent to the audio power amplifier (1C105) through pin 2 to drive the speaker.

5. Squelch Circuit

Part of the audio signal from pin 9 of IC104 is amplified by the noise filter amplifier consisting of R176, R186, R177, C179, C183, C191, and C194, and the internal noise amplifier in IC104. The desired noise of the signal is output through pin 11 of IC104, to be further amplified by the noise amplifier (Q115). The amplified noise signal is rectified by voltage doublers D109 and input to pin 4 of CPU (IC5).

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2) Transmitter System

1. Modulator Circuit

The audio signal is converted to an electric signal in either the internal or external microphone, and input to the microphone amplifier (IC6). IC6 consists of two operational amplifiers; one amplifier (pins 1, 2, and 3) is composed of pre-emphasis and IDC circuits and the other (pins 5, 6, and 7) is composed of a splatter filter. The maximum frequency deviation is determined to its optimal value by switch circuits consisting of Q9 and Q10 and input to the cathode of the varicap of the VCO, to change the electric capacity in the oscillation circuit. This produces the frequency modulation.

2. Power Amplifier Circuit

The transmitted signal is oscillated by the VCO, amplified by the pre-drive amplifier (Q102) and drive amplifier (Q101), and input to the power module (IC101). The signal is then amplified by the power module (IC101) and led to the antenna switch (D101) and low-pass filter (L102, L103, L104, C113, C107, C116, and C114), where unwanted high harmonic waves are reduced as needed, and the resulting signal is supplied to the antenna.

3. APC Circuit

Part of the transmission power from the low-pass filter is detected by D103, converted to DC, and then amplified by a differential amplifier. The output voltage controls the bias voltage from pin 2 of the power module (IC101) to maintain the transmission power constant.

1.PLL

3) PLL Synthesizer Circuit The dividing ratio is obtained by sending data from the CPU (IC5) to pin 2 and sending clock pulses to pin 3 of the PLL IC (IC102). The oscillated signal from the VCO is amplified by the buffer (Q117) and input to pin 6 of IC102. Each programmable divider in IC102 divides the frequency of the input signal by N according to the frequency data, to generate a comparison frequency of 5 or 6.25 kHz.

2. Reference Frequency Circuit

The reference frequency appropriate for the channel steps is obtained by dividing the 21.25 MHz reference oscillation (X101) by 4250 or 3400, according to the data from the CPU (IC5). When the resulting frequency is 5 kHz, channel stepsof5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 kHz are used. When it is 6.25 kHz, the 12.5 kHz channel step is used.

3. Phase Comparator Circuit

The PLL (IC102) uses the reference frequency, 5 or 6.25 kHz. The phase comparator in the IC102 compares the phase of the frequency from the VCO with that of the comparison frequency, 5 or 6.25 kHz, which is obtained by the internal divider in IC102

4. PLL Loop Fitter Circuit If a phase difference is found in the phase comparison between the reference frequency and VCO output frequency, the charge pump output (pin 8) of IC102 generates a pulse signal, which is converted to DC voltage by the PLL loop filter and input to the varicap of the VCO unit for oscillation frequency control.

#### 5. VCO Circuit

A Colpitts oscillation circuit driven by Q301 directly oscillates the desired frequency. The frequency control voltage determined in the CPU (IC5) and PLL circuit is input to the varicaps (D301 and D304). This changes the oscillation frequency, which is amplified by the VCO buffer (Q302) and output from the VCO unit.

#### Note

The oscillation frequency is determined by turning Q301 0N and OFF.

Displayed frequencies	Q301
TX: 130.00 - 139.995 MHz	
	OFF
RX: 130.00 - 161.695 MHz	
TX: 140.00 - 173.995 MHz	
	ON
RX: 161.70 - 173.995 MHz	

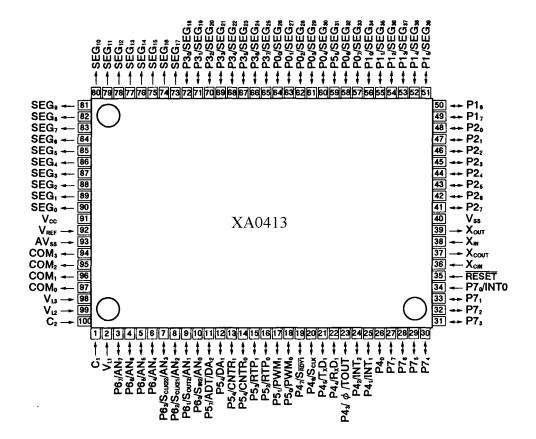
- 4) CPU and Peripheral CircThe CPU turns ON the LCD via segment and common terminals with 1/3
- 1. LCD Display Circuit the duty and 1/3 the bias, at the frame frequency is 85Hz.
- When the LAMP key is pressed, "H" is output from pin 45 of CPU (IC5) to 2. Display Lamp Circuit the bases of Q1 then turn ON and the LEDs (D1, D3) Bight.
- 3. Reset and Backup Circuits

When the power from the DC jack or external battery increases from 0 V to 2.5 or more, "H" level reset signal is output from the reset IC (IC2) to pin 35 of the CPU (IC5), causing the CPU to reset. The reset signal. however, waits at C6 and R98, and does not enter the CPU until the CPU clock (X1) has stabilized. When the external power drops to 3.2 V or below, the output signal from the backup IC (IC3), which has been input to pin 34 of the CPU, changes from "H" to "L" level. The CPU will then be in the backup state.

4. S(Signal)Meter Circuit The DC potential of pin 13 of IC104 is input to pin 3 of the CPU (IC5), converted from an analog to a digital signal, and displayed as the S-meter signal on the LCD.

5. Tone Encoder

The CPU (IC5) is equipped with an internal tone encoder. The tone signal (67.0 to 254.1 Hz) is output from pin 11 of the CPU to the varicap of the VCO for modulation.



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No.	Fin Name	Signal	0/1	Logic	Description	No.	5.1
2	VL1	VL1	Н	A/D	LCDpowersupply	, 4	52 I
1 (1)		SMT	,	A/D	S-meterinout	, 1	53 1
4		SOL	. 1	A/D	Noise level input for squelch	, 4	. 45
5		BAT	Ι	A/D	Low battery detection input	5	55 1
9		BP5	I	A/D	Band plan5	5	56 1
7		BP4	Ι		Band plan4	S	57 1
8		$\Omega$	Ι	Activehigh	PLL unlock signal input	5	58 1
6	P61/SOUT2/AN1	BP1,2	Ι	A/D	Band plans 1 and 2	5	59 I
10	P60/SIN2/ANO	МОМ	Ι	Activelow	Monitor key input	9	09
11	P57/ADT/DA2	CTOUT	0	D/A	CTCSS tone output	9	61 I
12	P56/AD1	DTOUT	0	D/A		9	62 1
13	P55/CNTR1	TSQD	I	Activelow	CTCSS tone detection input	9	63 I
14	P54/CNTRO	BEP	0	Pulse	Beep tone output/Band plan 3	9	64
15		STB2	O/I	Active low/pulse	CTCSS unit detection/Strobe signal to CTCSS unit	9	[ 9
16		MUTE	O/I	Activehigh	Microphone mute	9	[ 99
17	P51/PWM1	CLK	0	Pulse	Serial clock output for PLL, CTCSS	9	[ ]
18	P50/PWM0	DATA	0	Pulse	Serial data output for PLL CTCSS	9	[ 89
19	P47/SRDY1	ACK	0/I	Pulse	Band plan 6	9	[ 69
20	P46/SCLK1	STB1	0	Pulse	Strobe for PLL IC	7	10
21	P45/TXD1	UTX	0	Pulse	UART data transmission output	7	71
22		URX	Ι	Pulse	UART data reception input	7	72
23		TBST	0	Pulse	Tone burst (1750Hz) output (European version)	7	73
24		RE2	Ι	Activelow		7	74
25		RE1	Ι	Activelow	Rotary encoder Input	7	75
26	P40	PTT	Ι	Activehigh	PTT input	7	16
27	P77	DSW	0	Activelow		7	77
28	P76	STD	O/I	Activehigh	Deviation adjustment during transmission	7	78
29	P75	DSD		Pulse	Deviation adjustment during transmission	7	S 62
30	P74	T3C	0	Active low	TX power ON/OFF output	∞	80
31		P3C	0	Active low	PLL power ON/OFF output	∞	81
32		AFP	0	Activelow	AFAMP power ON/OFF output	∞	82
33		R3C	0	Activelow	RX power ON/OFF output	∞	83
34	P70/INT0	BU	-	Activelow	Backup signal detection input	∞	84
35	RESET	RST	_	Activelow	Resetinput	∞	82
36		XCIN	-			∞	
37	XCOUNT	XCOUI		,		∞ (	/8
38	XIN	NIX			Main clock input	× (	88
39		XOUT			Main clock output	∞	68
40		GND			CPU ground	6	06
41		PSW	Н	Activelow	Power switch input	6	91
42	P26	SCL	0	Pulse	Serial clock for EEPROM	6	92
43	P25	C3C	0	Activehigh	C3 power ON/OFF output	6	63
44	P24	SDA	0	Pulse	Serial data for EEPROM	6	94 (
45	P23	LMP	0	Activehigh	Lamp ON/OFF	6	95
46	P22	T/KEY	Ι	Activelow	Tone burst/LPTT input	6	96
47	P21	K00	O/I		Band plan BP7 input	6	67
48	P20	K01	0		Key matrix output	6	86
49	P17	K02	0			6 ;	99
50	50 P16	K03	0		= =	10	100
					נ		

No.	Pin Name	Signa1	0/I	Logic	Description
51	P15/SEG39	F/KEY	Ι	Active low	Function key input
52	P14/SEG38	K10	I		
53	P13/SEG37	K11	I	-	
54	P12/SEG36	K12	I		
55	P11/SEG35	K13	I	-	
26		K14	I	-	Key matrix input
57		SFT	0	-	VCO frequency range change
58		SD	0	Active low	Signa detection output
29		AFC	0	Active high	AF tone control output
09		DA4	0		
61	P03/SEG29	DA3	0		
62	P02/SEG28	DA2	0	-	DA converter for electronic volume and output power
63	P01/SEG27	DA1	0		
64	P00/SEG26	DA0	0		
65	P37/SEG25	S25	0		
99	P36/SEG24	S24	0		
29	P35/SEG23	S23	0		
89	P34/SEG22	S22	0		
69	P33/SEG21	S21	0		
70	P32/SEG20	S20	0		
71		S19	0		
72	P30/SEG18	S18	0		
73	SEG17	S17	0		
74	SEG16	S16	0		
75	SEG15	S15	0		
16	SEG14	S14	0		
77	SEG13	S13	0		
78	SEG12	S12	0		LCD segment signal
62	SEG11	S11	0	-	
80	SEG10	S10	0		
81	SEG9	6S	0		
82	SEG8	88	0		
83		87	0		
84	SEG6	9S	0		
85	SEG5	S5	0		
86	SEG4	S4	0		
87	SEG3	S3	0		
88	SEG2	S2	0		
68	SEG1	S1	0		
06	SEG0	SO	0		
91	VCC	VDD	-		CPU power terminal
92	VREF	VREF	-		AD converter power supply
93	AVSS	AVSS			AD converter ground
94	COM3	COM3	,		
95	COM2	COM2	0		LCD COM2 output
96	COM1	COMI	0		LCD COM1 output
6	COM0	COM0	0		LCD COM0 output
86	VL3	VL3	I		LCD power supply
66	VL2	VL2	I		LCD power supply
100	100 C2	I	ı	1	

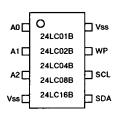
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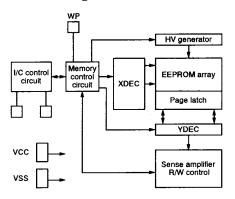
## **SEMICONDUCTOR DATA**

### 1) 24LC16BT-I/SN (XA0351) EEPROM

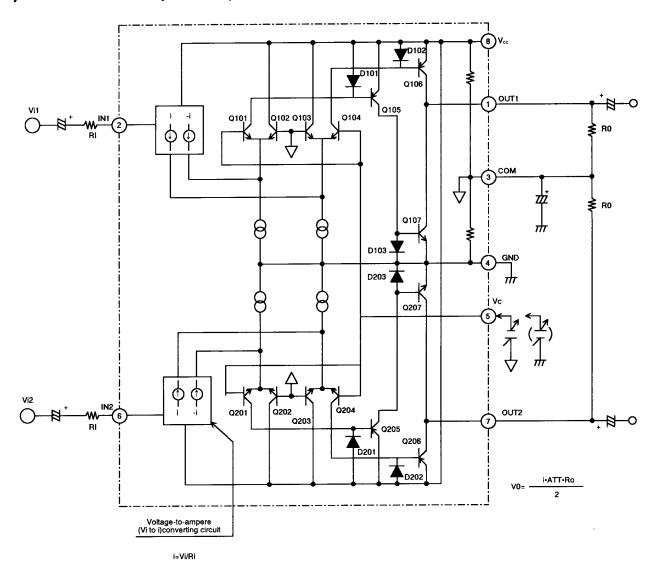
### Pin Assignment



### **Block Diagram**

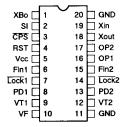


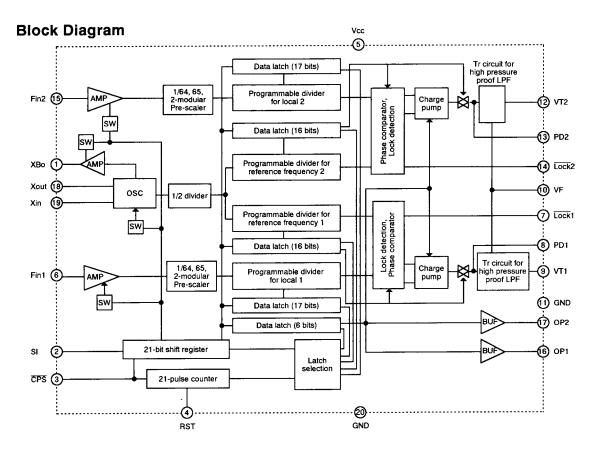
## 2) M5222FP-600C (XA0385) Electronic Volume



### 3) M64076GP (XA0352) PLL

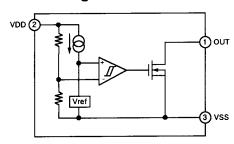
### Pin Assignment





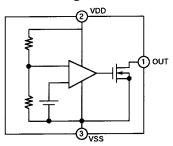
# 4) RH5VL25AA-T1 (XA0309) C-MOS Voltage Detector

### **Block Diagram**



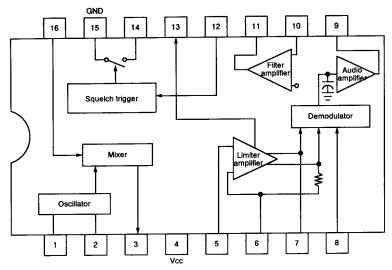
# 5) RH5VA32AA-T1 (XA0198) C-MOS Voltage Detector

### **Block Diagram**

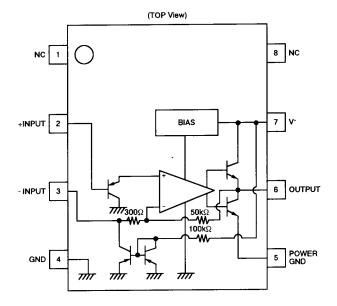


### 6) MC3372VM-EL (XA0343) Narrow Band FM IF IC

### **Block Diagram**

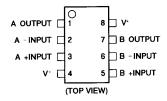


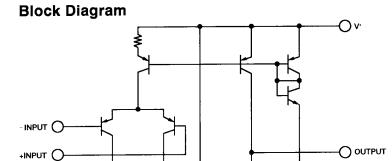
## 7) NJM2070M T1 (XA0210) Audio Power Amplifier



# 8) NJM2100M T1 (XA0209) Operational Amplifier

### Pin Assignment



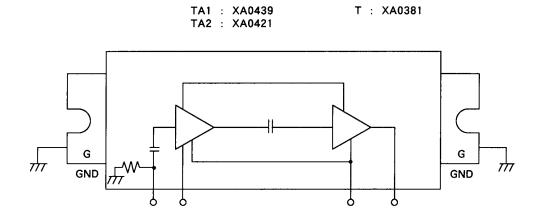


### 9) Transistor, Diode, and LED Ontline Drawings

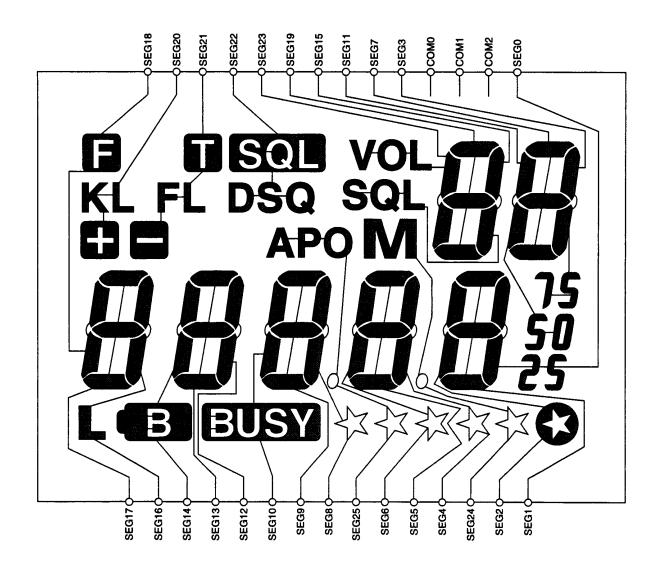
### **Top View**

DA204U T106 XD0130	FMA7XT 148 XU0027	MA716 TW XD0118	MA741WA TX XD0251	MA742 TX XD0250
<b>4</b>	дд <u>д</u> А7	* *	¥ ¥	<b>A Y</b>
UN211H TX	UN2214 TX	UN9111 TX	XP1501 TX	
XU0040	XU0038	XU0062	XU0172	
6 P	8 D	6 A	5 R B1 E B2	

## 10) P. A. Module (IC101)

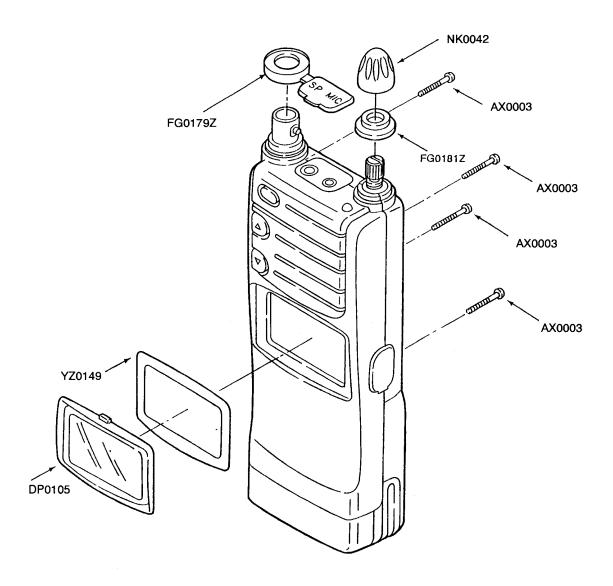


## 11) LCD Connection

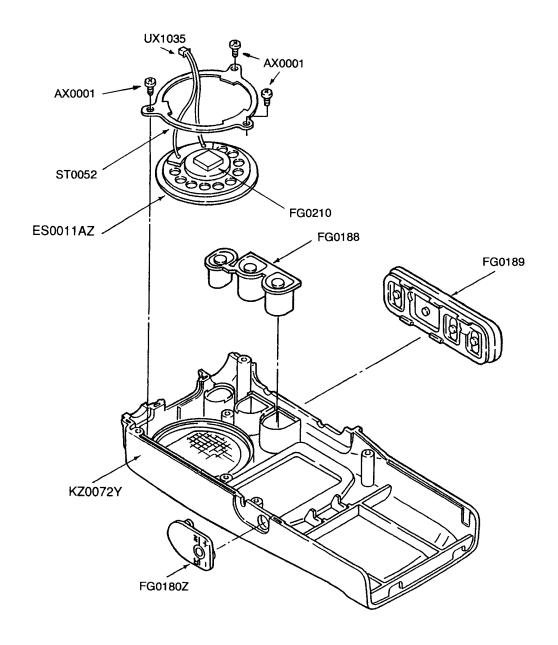


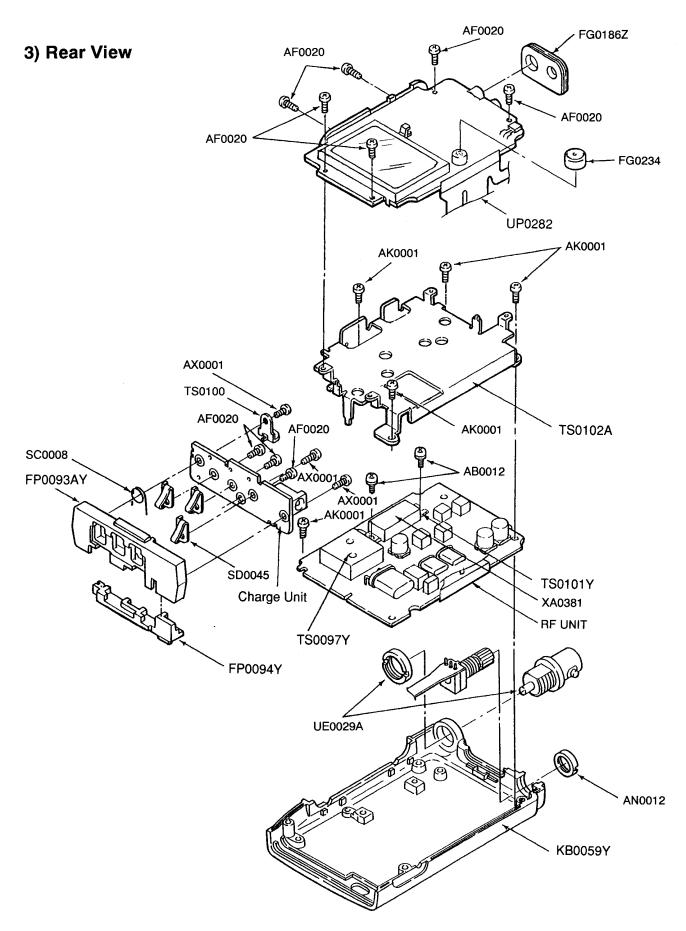
## **EXPLODED VIEW**

## 1) Front View 1



## 2) Front View 2





Ver.																																															
	ERJ3GSYJ472V	ERJ3GSYJ682V	ER13GSV1473V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSY0R00V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ473V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	SMD-49 4 19MHZ	CPU PCB	Spread Sheet DJG5	Jack Cap	LCD Light DJG5	LCD Rubber(A)DJG5	LCD rubber(b)DJGJ	LCD Holder DJ190	Mic Holder	Sheet Insulator	Switch	The state of the s	C1608CH1H220JTA	C1608CH1H1011TA		aTMCSA1C105MTR	C1608JF1E104ZTA	a TMCMA0J685MTR	C1608JB1H102KTA	Chip Tanta TMCSA1C105MTR	a TMCSA1C105MTR	AXN320C038P	EJ28U PCB	ERJ3GSYJ682V	ERI3GSYJ912V FRI3GSY1224V	ERJ3GSYJ105V	ERJ3GSYJ123V	ERJ3GSYJ274V	ERJ3GSYJ562V	ERJ3GSYJ683V	ERJ3GSYJ223V	ERJ3GSYJ273V	ERJ3GSYJ104V	38C 3 686400MHZ	EJ28U	Package	0 6
Description	Chip R	Chip R	Chin R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip K	Cmp n Cryetal	P.C.B										3J-28U)	Chip C	Chip C	Chip Tanta	Chip Tantal	Chip C	Chip Tanta	Chip C	Chip Tanta	Chip Tanta			Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Chip R	Crystal	medio		
PartsNo.	RK3046	RK3048 PV3062	RK3058	RK3038	RK3038	RK3001	RK3038	RK3058	RK3038		XO0074	UP0294B	TL0016	FG0186Z	DG0021	FG0182	rduios	ST0053Y	FG0234	TZ0072	UR0012	Tone Unit (EJ-28U)	CU3015	CU3013	CS0237	CS0049	CU3059	CS0236	CU3035	CS0049	CS0049	UE0274	UP0295A	RK3048	RK3089 RK3066	RK3074	RK3051	RK3067	RK3047	RK3060	RK3054	RK3055	RK3062	XA0239	TZ0069	HK0398A	0000011
о.		R1002			R1007						CIOIN	į.											C701					C711	C712			CN701			R702				R710					10/01			
Ver.																																		ш			ш					1					ŗ
Parts Name	ERJ3GSYJ473V	ERJ8GEYJ101V	ER13GSY1182V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSyJ334V	ERJ3GSYJ184V	ERJ3GSYJ823V	ERJ3GSYJ473V	ERJ3GSYJ223V	ERJ3GSYJ153V	ER13GS11104 V	ERJ3GSYJ182V	ERJ3GSYJ472V	ERJ3GSYJ104V	ERJ3GSYJ103V	ERJ3GSYJ224y	ER13GS13122V	ERJ3GSYJ123V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ223V	ERJ3GSYJ184V	ERJ3GSYJ333V	ERJ3GSYJ473V EP 13GSVJ473V	ERJ3G31J4/3V	ERJ3GSYJ472V	ERJ3GSyJ823V	ERJ3GSYJ103V	ERJ3GSYJ104V	ERJ3GSyJ471V	ERJ3GSVJ123V	ERJ3GSYJ473V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSY0R00V	ERJ3GSYJ4/2V FRJ3GSYJ4/3V	ERJ3GSYJ473V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ473V	ERJ3GSYJ472V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSY0R00V	ERJ3GSYJ222V	ERJ3GSYJ221V	ERJ3GSYJ221V FRI3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ474V	
otion		Chip R									Chin R						Chin R			Chip R E			Chip R						Chip R E			Chip R E			Chin R E									Chin R F			Ī
		RK1018 Ch		Ī.,						T	RK3048 Ch		,	RK3062 Ch			RK3069 Ch		~	RK3054 Ch			KK3058 Ch	T					RK3034 Ch						RK3046 Ch				RK3046 Ch					KK3038 Ch			Т
ΝC		R36 RK			R40 RK	Ħ					R49 RK			R54 RK			R58 RK			R61 RK	Ħ		K64 KK	Ť		Ť		R70 RK	R71 RK	R73 RK					R80 RK				R87 RK		T			R95 RK			Т
Ver.																																														L	1
Parts Name	M38267M8L-101FP	NJM2100M T1	HSI1493-01-010	HSJ1102-01-540	MLF3216A1R0K-T	MLF3216A1R0K-T	MLF3216A1R0K-T	MLF3216A1R0K-T	MLF1608A1R0K-T	MLF1608A1R0K-T	MLF1008A1R0R-1	MLF1608A1R0K-T	LCD XH618	EN-123T	UN5210 TX	UN211H TX	DTC144FKA T146		UN5210 TX	2SC4081 T106R	UN5210 TX		ERJ3GSYJ151V	R13GS 13131V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ473V	RJ3GSYJ102V	(1	ERJ3GSYJ473V	, (	ERJ3GSYJ102V	RJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ680V	ERJ3GSYJ680V FRJ3GSvI681V		ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ102V	ERJ3GSYJ105V	ERJ3GSYJ272V	RJ3GSYJ102V	(1)		MINK 14EUAJ 102E FR 13GSV 1273V	, 6,		
scription			ector								Coil			Mic E			Transistor			Transistor 2		tor		Chin R						Chip R					Chip R									Chin R			
	XA0402 IC	XA0209 IC	TIM019		QC0003 C						OC0442			EY0012 N			XII0014 T			T 2600TX		T	KK3028 C	T					RK3058 C						RK3024 C				RK3074 C					KA0003 C			Τ
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Ver.																																															
Parts Name		C1608JB1H102KTA	TMCMD0G107MTR	C1608CH1H330JT-AS	C1608CH1H330JT-AS	TMCMA0J475MTR	C1608JB1H102KTA	C1608JB1H102KTA	TMCMD0G107MTR	TMCMDIC4/6MTR	C1608IF1F104ZTA	TMCSA0J225MTR	TMCSA1C105MTR	C1608CH1H680JTA	C1608JB1H102KTA	C1608JF1E473ZTA	C1608IB1H102KTA	C1608JB1E223KTA	C1608JB1E223KTA	C1608CH1H221JTA	C1608JB1H102KTA	C1608CH1H221JTA	C1608JF1E104ZTA	C1608TR1H102KTA	C1608JB1H102KTA	C1608JB1H102KTA	C1608JB1H102KTA	C1608CH1H181JT-AS	TMCSA1C105MTR	C1608JF1E104ZTA	C1608JF1E104ZTA	FMCSA1V104MTR	C1608JB1H103KTA	C1608JB1H102KTA	C1608JF1E104ZTA	DJG5 IF-RF	TE1208P128G02	AXN420C330P	PG1101F-TR	PG1101F-TR	MA729-TX	MA729-TX	VRPG4607K	MA/42 1X 24I C16RT-1/SN	RH5VL25AA-T1	RH5VL32AA-T1	E
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T.E.TA.TA T.E.TA. TA2 2SC5065-O(TE85L) 2SC5065-O(TE85L) DTA144EUAT106 2SA1213Y TE12R 2SA1213Y TE12R 2SC4099 T106N 2SC4081 T106R 2SC4081 T106R ERJ3GSYJ151V ERJ3GSYJ101V RJ3GSYJ101V 3RJ3GSYJ472V RJ3GSYJ101VERJ3GSYJ101V ERJ3GSYJ123V ERJ3GSYJ221V ERJ3GSYJ101V ERJ3GSYJ470V RJ3GSYJ562V ERJ3GSYJ222V 2SK3601GE TL ERJ3GSYJ103V ERJ3GSYJ472V ERJ3GSYJ101V ERJ3GSYJ103V ERJ3GSYJ103V ERJ3GSYJ471V 3RJ3GSYJ103V ERJ3GSYJ102V ERJ3GSYJ103V RJ3GSYJ153V RJ3GSYJ103VERJ3GSYJ102V 3RJ3GSYJ183V RJ3GSYJ102V RJ3GSYJ47IV RJ3GSYJ103V ERJ3GSYJ123v RJ3GSYJ1031 RJ3GSYJ153 RJ3GSYJ472 FMA7AT148 **UN9111 TX** XP1501-TX Transistor Transistor Transistor Transistor Transistor Fransistor ransistor Transistor || ransistor Transistor Transistor Transistor Fransistor Fransistor Fransistor Chip R XT0088 XU0027 RK3030 4E0000 2600TX XT0088 **\$600LX** XU0125 XU0038 XU0062 RK3028 RK3026 RK3046 RK3050 RK3026 RK3050 RK3026 RK3050 RK3038 RK3026 RK3038 XU0172 8800LX XT0137 3 K 3046 3X3050 RK3022 3053 XK3053 RK3066 RK3034 RK3051 **SK3047** | Ref.No. | O105 | O106 | O106 | O106 | O106 | O106 | O106 | O107 | O108 | O109 | O109 | O109 | O1013 | O108 | O10 R124 R126 R128 R131 R133 R130 F.E.TA.TAF TMCMA0G106MTR TMCMA1A475MTR TMCMA0G106MTR C1608JB1H102KTA C1608JB1H102KTA C1608CH1H470JTA TMCSA1V104MTR C1608JB1H102KTA TMCMB0G476MTR C1608JB1H102KTA C1608JB1H102KTA TMCSA1C105MTR C1608CH1H220JTA MLF3216A2R2K-T MLF1608DR10K-T MLF1608DR10K-T MLF3216DR10K-T 2SC3356-T1BR24 2SC3356-T1BR24 XP1501-TX QRA75A MLF3216A4R7K-T MLF1608DR10K-T MR1.5 3.5T 0.4 MR1.5 3.5T 0.4 MA741WA TX M5222FP-600C DA204U T106 XRI.5 3.5T 0.4 RLS135 TE 11 NJK2070XT1 RLS135 TE 1 16XV 100UV MA304-TX 1SS318 TT11 MA304-TX MA304-TX CFWM450E MA304-TX MA716 TX PV01R-01 X64076GP .OA0071 OA007 5-AV28 QA007 PF0311 Chip Tantal Diode Ek!ctrQlytic Chip Tantal Chip Tantal Chip Tantal Chip Tantal Chip Tantal XT0119 Transistor XU0172 Transistor Chip C Diode Diode Diode Diode Diode Diode Diode Diode Diode QKA65A Coil QKA65A Coil QKA65A Coil Coil Coil Coil Coil FLI01 XC0018
JK101 RD0108
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RK3030 RK3059
RK3026 Chip R
RK3062 Chip R RK3001 Chip R
RK3026 Chip R
210012
XF0022
FG02.12
FG0215
TS0101Y Shad Case
UP0292D PCB
VCO Unit
CU3035 Chip C
CS0377 Chip Tantal
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CU3006 Chip C
C113031 Chip C
L
XD0299 Diode
XD0293 Diode
XD0129 Diode
XD0299 Diode
QA0120 Coil
OA0077A Coil
7
QC0454 Coil
XT0137 Transistor
XT0137 Transistor
XU0131 Transistor

### **ADJUSTMENT**

1) Required Test Equipment

The following items are required to adjust radio parameters:

1. Regulated power

supply

Supply voltage:5  $\sim$  14 VDC

Current: 3 A or more

2. Digital multi meter Voltage range : FS = Approx. 20 V

Current:10A or more

Input resistance: High impedance

3. Oscilloscope Measurable frequency : Audio frequency

4. Audio dummy load Impedance: 8 ohm

Dissipation: 1 W or more

Jack:3.5 mm D

5. SSG Output frequency:200 MHz or more

Output level :  $-20 \text{ dB}/0.1 \text{ a V} \sim 120 \text{dB}/1 \text{V}$ 

Modulation: AM/FM

6. Spectrum Analyzer Measuring range: Up to 2 GHz or more

7. Power meter Measurable frequency:Up to 200 MHz

Impedance: 50 ohm unbalanced Measuring range: 0.1W ~ 10 W

Measurable frequency: Up to 100 kHz

8. Audio voltmeter Sensitivity: 1 mV to 10 V

Output frequency: 67 Hz to 10 kHz

9. Audio generator Output impedance : 600 ohm , unbalanced

Measurable frequency: 1 kHz

10. Distortion meter

/SINAD meter

Input level: Up to 40 dB Distortion level: 1 % - 100%

Measurable frequency: Up to 200 MHz

11. Frequency counter Measurable stability: Approx. +/-0. 1 ppm

Measurable frequency: Up to 200 MHz

12. Linear detector Characteristics: Flat

CN:60 dB or more

#### Note

\* Standard modulation: 1 kHz +/-3.5 kHz/DEV

\* Reference sensitivity: 12dBSINAD

\*Specified audio output level : 200 mW at 8 ohm \*Standard audio output level : 50 mW at 8 ohm

\*Use an RF cable (3D2W: 1 m) for test equipment.

\*Attach a fuse to the RF test equipment.

\*All SSG outputs are indicated by EMF.

\* Supply voltage for the transceiver: 13.8 VDC

### 2) Adjustment Mode

The DJ - 190 does not require a serviceperson to manipulate the components on the printed - circuit board, except the trimmer and coil when adjusting frequency. Most of the adjustments for the transceiver are made by using the keys on it while the unit is in the adjustment mode. Because the adjustment mode temporarily uses the channels, frequency must be set on each channel before adjustments can be made. For instructions on how to program the channels, see the "DJ - 190 INSTRUCTION MANUAL" which came with the product. In consideration of the radio environment, the frequency on each channel must be near the value (+/- 1 MHz) listed in the table below. To enter the adjustment mode, turn the power off, hold down both the UP and DOWN keys, and press the POWER key. "chEc" appears on the LCD for about two seconds, and "C" appears indicating the unit is in the adjustment mode.

#### Channel frequencies used in the adjustment mode

Channel	Channel function	Frequency
1	Reference frequency adjustment	145 MHz
2	High power adjustment	* 145 MHz
3	Low power adjustment	* 145 MHz
4	Minimum frequency sensitivity adjustment	136 MHz
5	Medium frequency sensitivity adjustment	145 MHz
6	Maximum frequency sensitivity adjustment	173 MHz
7	S-meter (1) adjustment	* 145 MHz
8	S-meter (FULL) adjustment	* 145 MHz
9	Deviation	* 145 MHz
12	Tone 67 Hz test	* 145 MHz
13	Tone 88.5 Hz test	* 145 MHz
14	Tone 250.3 Hz test	* 145 MHz
15	Tone burst test	* 145 MHz
16	Aging (Not required to use)	145 MHz
20	VCO frequency shift change (Do not change).	_

<sup>\* 162</sup>MHz for TA2 Version

### Caution

■ Do not press the UP or DOWN key while channel 20 is selected in the adjustment mode. Otherwise, the VCO switch frequency will change, causing a malfunction.

# Reference Frequency Adjustment

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 1 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 2. Press the PTT key to start transmission.
- 3. Rotate TC101 on the RF circuit board until the value on the frequency counter matches the one displayed on the LCD.
- 4. On 145.05MHz measure TP near the VCO and adjust L301 to obtain  $1.1V \pm 0.1V$  (If the second decimal point is flashing, the PLL is unlocked).

### **High Power Adjustment**

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 2 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 2. Hold down the F key and press the H/L key to enter the high power mode ("L" at the lower-left of the display disappears).
- 3. Hold down the PTT key to start transmission.
- 4. While watching the reading of the TX power meter, set the output power to the value closest to 5 W by using the UP or DOWN keys.
- 5. When the PTT key is released, the output power at that time will be stored as the high power setting.

### **Low Power Adjustment**

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 3 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 2. Hold down the F key and press the H/L key to enter the low power mode ("L" appears at the lower-left of the display).
- 3. Hold down the PTT key to start transmission.
- 4. While watching the reading of the TX power meter, set the output power to the value closest to 0.8 W by using the UP or OOWN keys.
- 5. When the PTT key is released, the output power at that time will be stored as the low power setting.

# Minimum Frequency Sensitivity Adjustment

See "Note on Adjusting the Sensitivity" later in this section.

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 4 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 2. Using the UP or DOWN key, set the minimum frequency sensitivity.

# Medium Frequency Sensitivity Adjustment

See "Note on Adjusting the Sensitivity" later in this section.

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 5 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 2. Using the (UP) or (DOWN) key, set the medium frequency sensitivity.

# Maximum Frequency Sensitivity Adjustment

See "Note on Adjusting the Sensitivity" later in this section.

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 6 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 2. Using the UP or DOWN key, set the maximum frequency sensitivity.

### S-meter (1) Adjustment

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 7 by rotating the main tuning dial. The S-meter will show a single star (★).
- 2. Enter "0" dB  $\mu$  (EMF) with the transceiver tester.
- 3. Press the DOWN key. The transceiver beeps indicating the new setting has been stored successfully.

### S-meter (FULL) Adjustment

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 8 by rotating the main tuning dial. The S-meter will show all six stars (★ ★ ★ ★ ♠).
- 2. Enter "+20" dB  $\mu$  (EMF) with the transceiver tester.
- 3. Press the DOWN key. The transceiver beeps indicating the new setting has been stored successfully.

#### Deviation

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 9 by rotating the main tuning
- 2. Input a 50 mVrms, 1 KMz signal with your transceiver tester through the external microphone jack.
- 3. With the tester, put the transceiver in the transmission mode.
- 4. Using the UP or DOWN key, set the deviation to the value closest to 4.5kHz. The deviation has three levels namely 0 to 2 which is displayed in the uper right corner of the LCD.

#### **Tone 67 Hz Test**

This function is only for checking the tone encoder, not adjusting it.

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 12 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 2. Press the (PTT) key. A 67 Hz tone is automatically sent.
- 3. Check the deviation with the transceiver tester.

#### Tone 88.5 Hz Test

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 13 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 2. Press the PTT key. An 88.5 Hz tone is automatically sent.
- 3. Check the deviation with the transceiver tester.

#### Tone 250.3 Hz Test

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 14 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 2. Press the PTT key. A 250.3 Hz tone is automatically sent.
- 3 Check the deviation with the transceiver tester.

#### **Tone Burst Test**

This function is only for checking the tone burst, not adjusting it.

- 1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 15 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 2. Press the PTT key. A 1750 Hz tone burst is automatically sent.
- 3. Check the deviation with the transceiver tester.

#### **Aging**

Perform this aging test only when necessary.

1. In the adjustment mode, select channel 16 by rotating the main tuning dial. The transceiver automatically repeats transmission for a minute and reception for another minute.

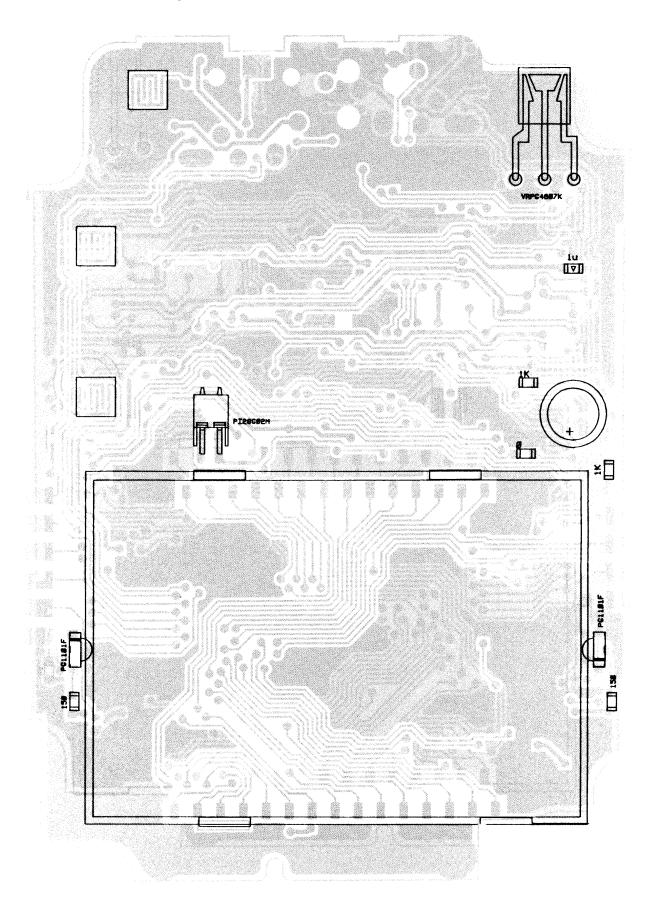
### Note on Adjusting Sensitivity

Sensitivity is adjusted by applying the optimum voltage from the CPU to the varicap of the tuning circuit. The coil manipulation for L109, L110, L111, and L112 is not required. If any of the coils is accidentally rotated, return it to the default position as described below, before adjusting the sensitivity.

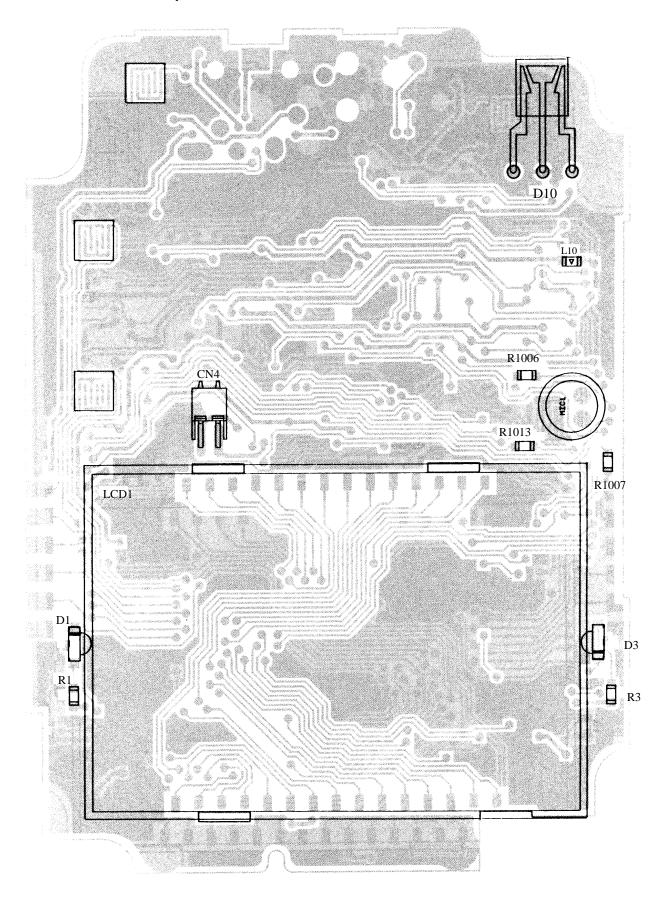
- 1. Program any frequency within 145MHz +/-1MHz on memory channel 5.
- 2. Holding down both the UP and DOWN key, press the POWER switch to turn the power ON. "chEc" will appears on the LCD for two seconds, and "C" appears.
- 3. Select channel 5 by rotating the main tuning dial.
- 4. Using the UP or DOWN keys, set the adjustment data to "7F" ("7F" appears in the channel number area on the LCD).
- 5. Turn the power OFF.
- 6. Holding down both the UP and DOWN key, turn the power ON. When the "C" no longer appears, the transceiver is in the normal status.
- 7. Set the reception frequency to 145 MHz +/-1MHz. Rotate the coil to maximize the sensitivity.

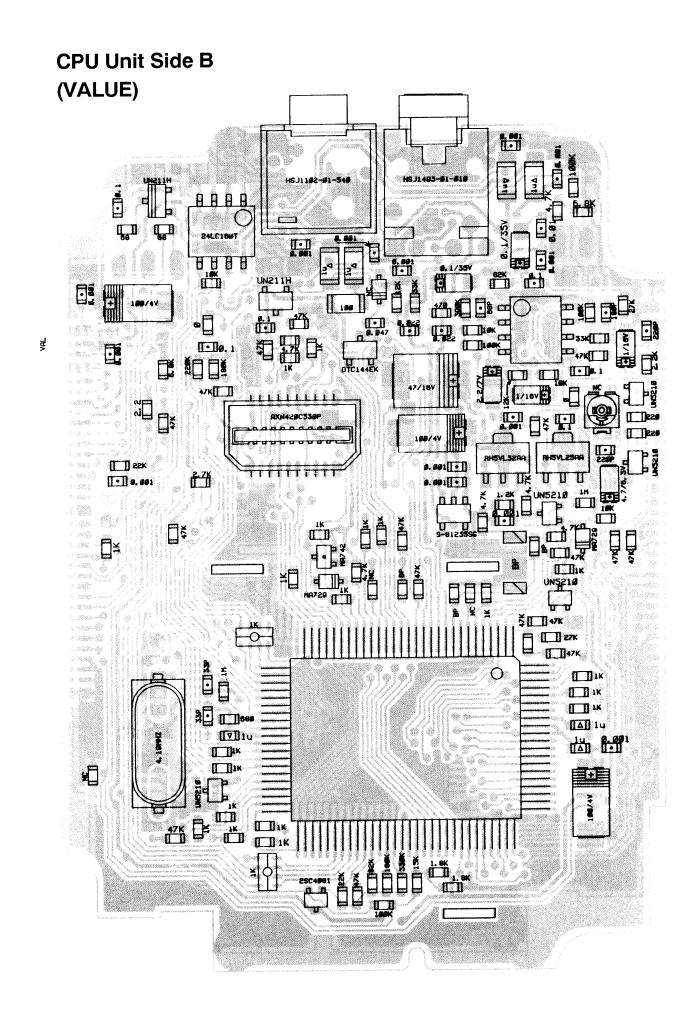
## **PC BOARD VIEW**

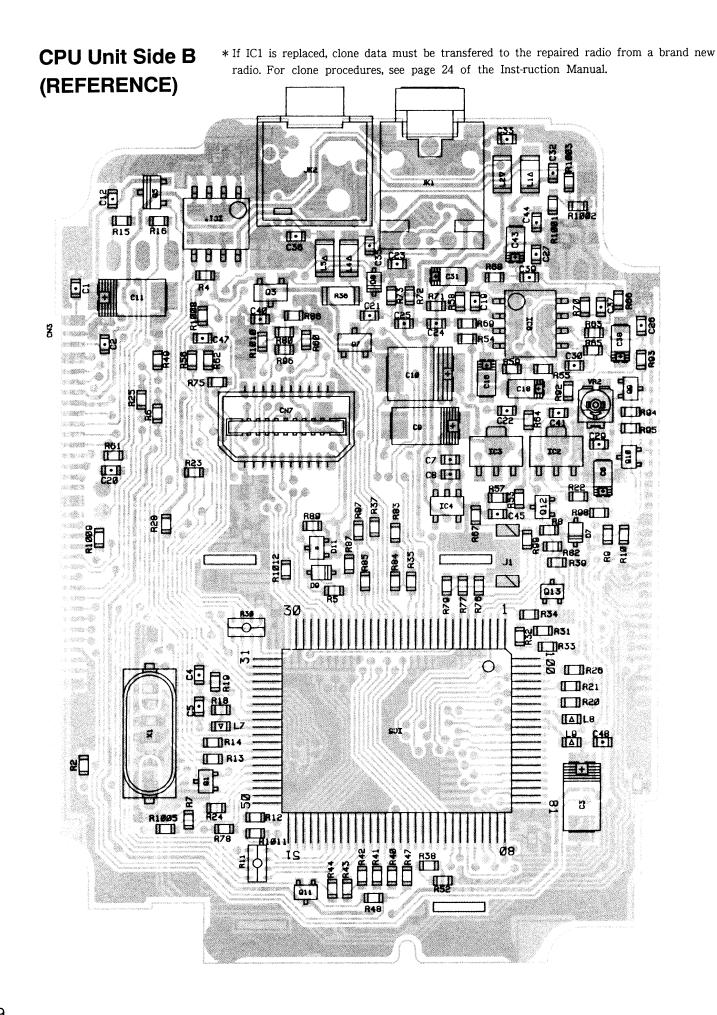
**CPU Unit Side A (VALUE)** 



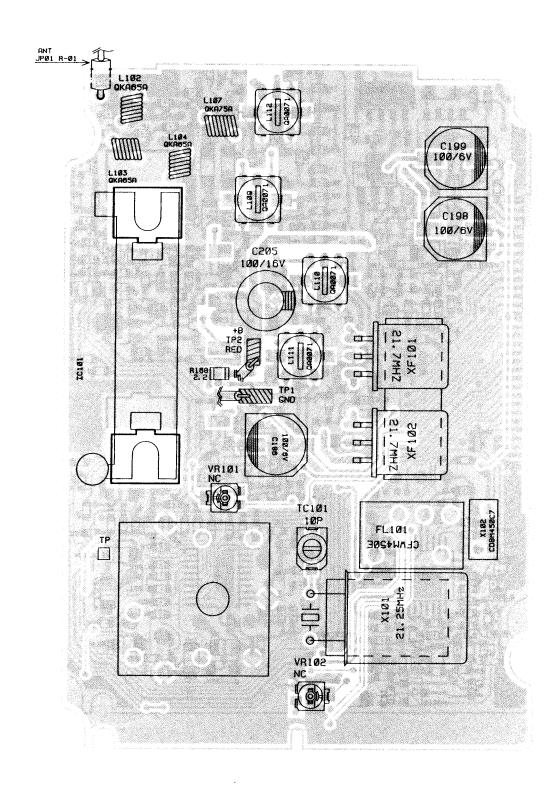
## **CPU Unit Side A (REFERENCE)**



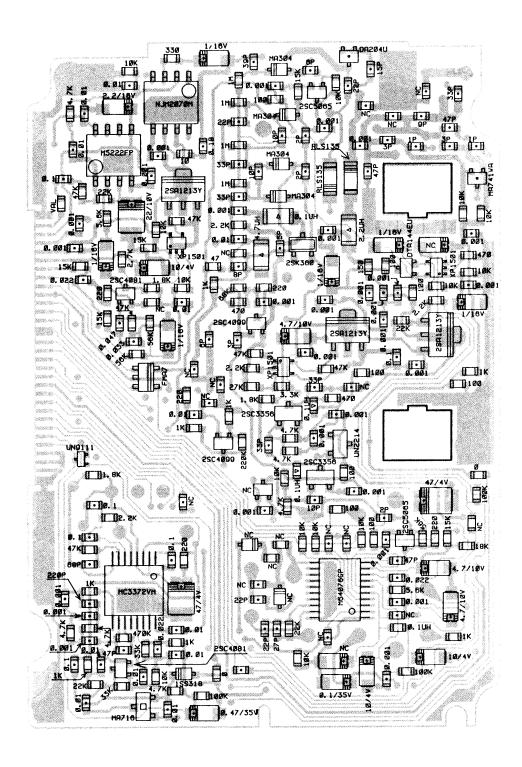




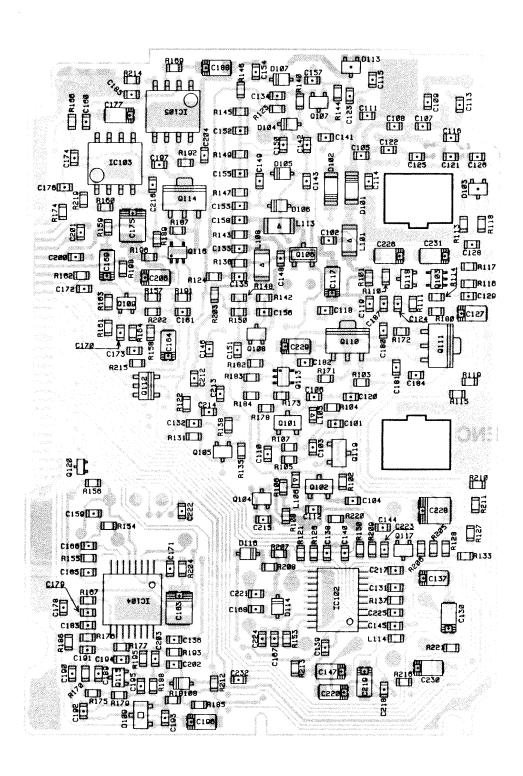
# RF Unit Side A (VALUE/REFERENCE)



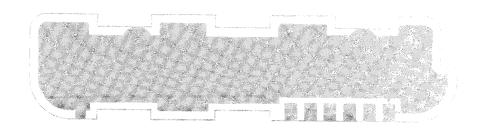
# RF Unit Side B (VALUE)



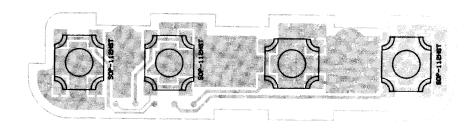
# RF Unit Side B (REFERENCE)



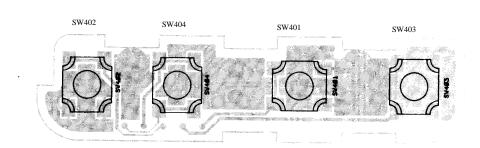
# PTT Unit Side A (VALUE/REFERENCE)



# PTT Unit Side B (VALUE)

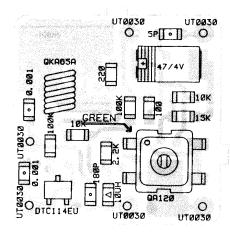


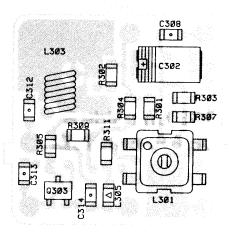
## (REFERENCE)



# VCO Unit Side A (VALUE)

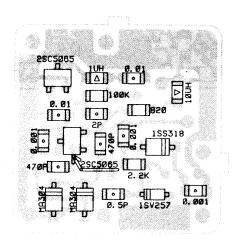
## (REFERENCE)

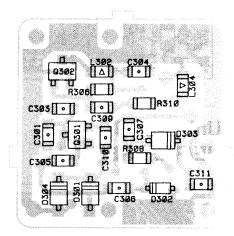




# VCO Unit Side B (VALUE)

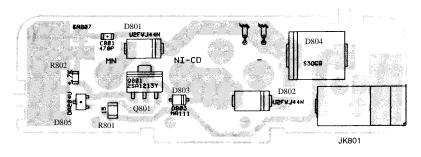
## (REFERENCE)



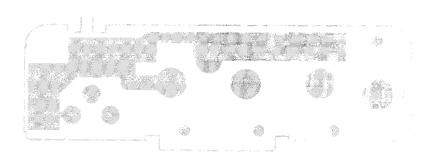


#### TP881TP882 TP883 TP886 +B

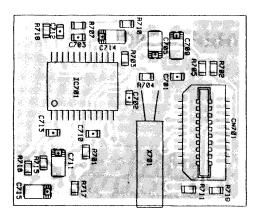
# CHARGE Unit Side A (VALUE/REFERENCE)



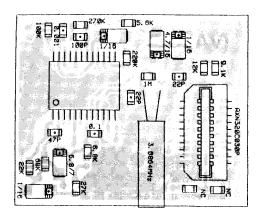
# CHARGE Unit Side B (VALUE/REFERENCE)



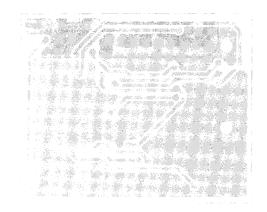
# TSQ Unit Side A (VALUE)



### (REFERENCE)

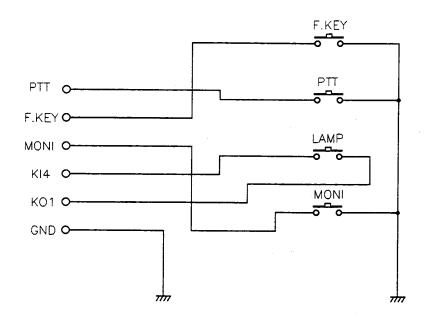


# TSQ Unit Side B (VALUE/REFERENCE)

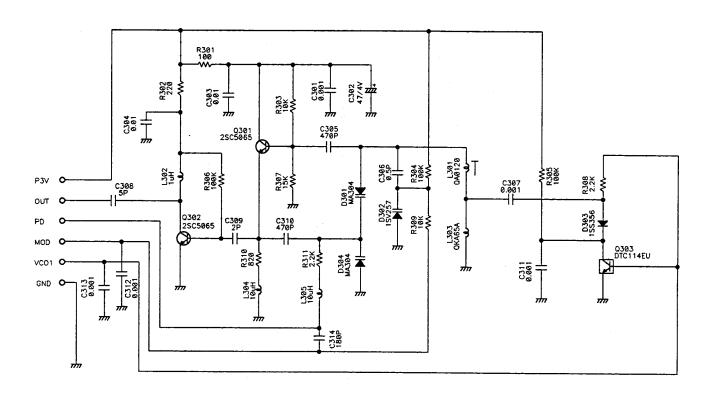


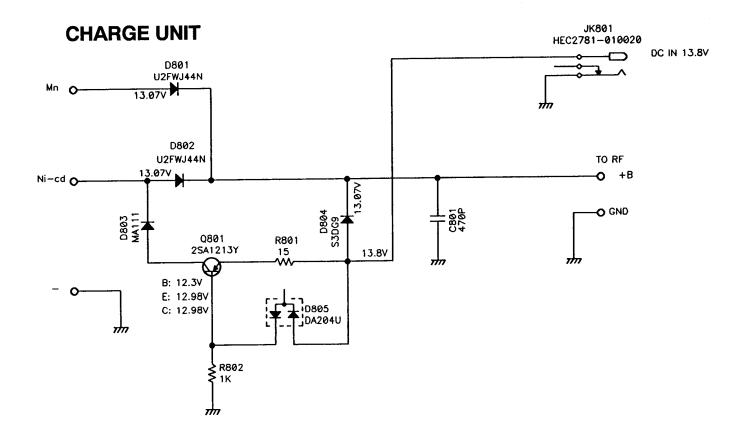
## **CIRCUIT DIAGRAM**

### **PTT UNIT**

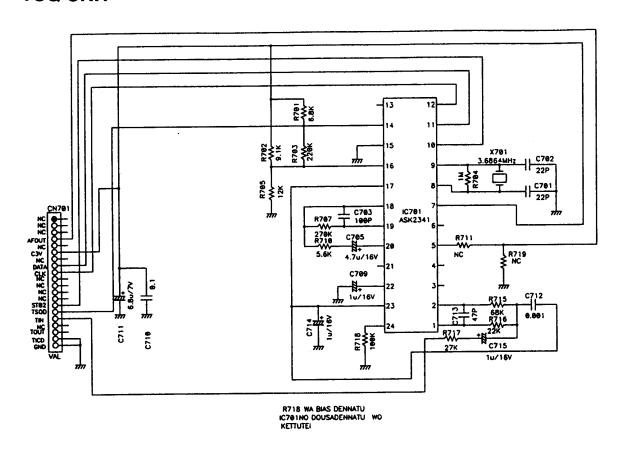


### **VCO UNIT**

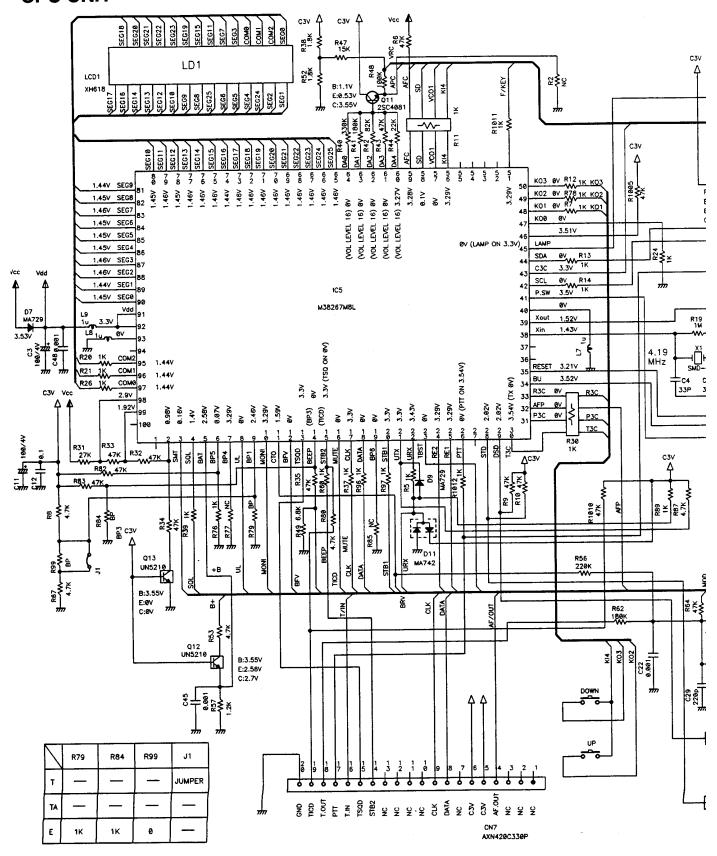


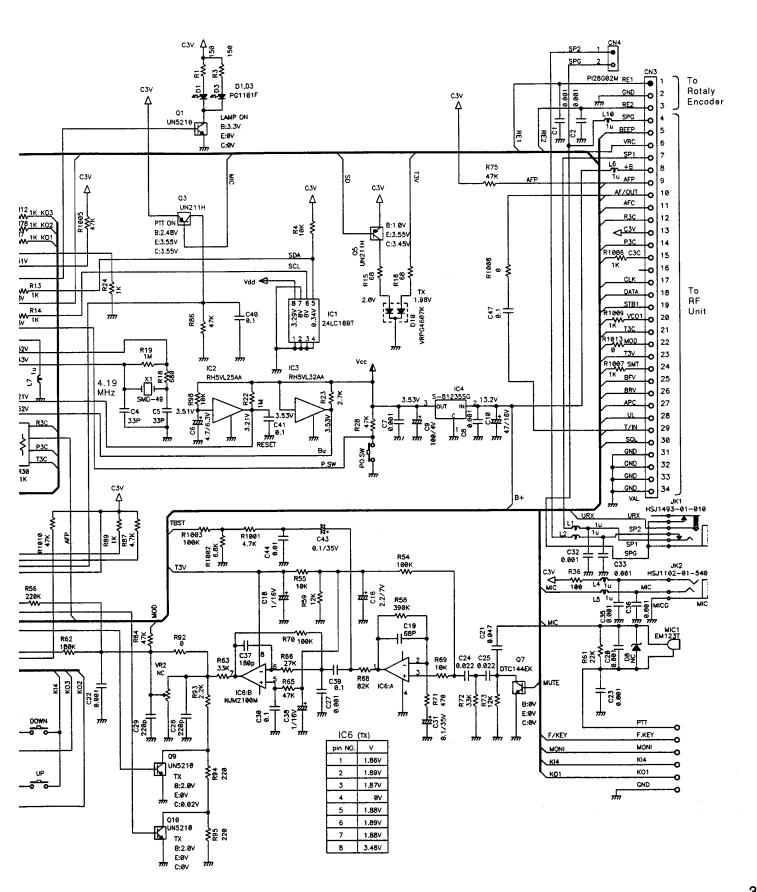


### **TSQ UNIT**



### **CPU UNIT**





### **RF UNIT**

